THE MARYLAND STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

FARM ADVISER

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NOTICE

The purpose of the Farm Adviser s to furnish a convenient and timely medium for supplying news notes regarding the work of the Agricultural College, Experiment Station, and Extension Service, in co-operation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture to the local press and to county demonstration agents with a view to keeping them and the people throughout the State informed of the activities of these agricultural agencies in their behalf. All requests for copies of this sheet should be directed to Reuben Brigham, In Charge of Publications, The Extension Service, College Park, Maryland.

Summer Training School For Teachers Opens

College Park, Md., June 26.

The third annual Summer Training School for Rural Teachers at the Maryland State College opened this week. The attendance far exceeds that of any previous year, every county in the State being represented. Montgomery, Prince George and Dorchester are the leading counties in the number enrolled.

The courses offered are divided into three groups: Review courses in elementary school subjects; Secondary courses in vocational and science subjects and College Credit courses. The Review courses in elementary subjects are intended solely as a review in elementary subjects for the rural school teacher. Students taking the Review courses generally enroll for at least one of the vocational or science subjects. The Secondary courses in Vocational and Science subjects include courses in Elementary Agriculture, Manual Arts, Drawing, Mathematics and Home Economics subjects.

The College Credit courses included under group three may be pursued only by students who have fulfilled college entrance requirements. To students completing the summer school work in any of the subjects and passing a satisfactory examination will be issued a certificate showing the amount and grade of work done.

Experts in Home Economics, Penmanship, Mathematics and Physical Culture have been secured to assist the regular College faculty in instructing the summer school students.

The summer school is under the direction of Prof. J. E. Metzger, Professor of Agricultural Education. This year's school promises to be the best ever held, not only in attendance, but also in its material benefit to the teachers attending the school. The courses offered have been especially designed to meet the requirements of the new school law. Besides the regular faculty of the College, there will be included on the teaching staff experts in Domestic Science, Domestic Arts, Penmanship, Methods, History and Geography, as follows:

Domestic Science—Miss Emma S. Jacobs, Supervisor of Domestic Science, Washington, D. C.

First Aid in Hygiene—Dr. Martha B. Lyon, George Washington University, Washington, D. C.

Domestic Arts—Miss Mary G. Ingersoll, Assistant Professor, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburg, Pa.

Penmanship—Miss L. C. Bragg, Supervisor of Penmanship, St. Paul, Minn.

History and Geography—Miss M. E. Hummer, Normal School, Washington, D. C.

Announcement of Country Life School Is Issued

College Park, Md., June 26.

The Country Life School for Maryland Ministers and the Country Life Conference will be held at the Maryland State College, July 24th to August 4th, inclusive. The school, which lasts for eight days, is conducted as the name indicates. Daily lectures and discussions on Rural Sociology and Rural Economics are followed by work in agriculture. The conference is arranged with half the time given to the presentation of the topics by the leaders, and the other half to free-for-all discussions. The ministers will be housed in the College dormitory and dine together in the College dining hall.

At the coming conference, August 2nd, 3rd and 4th, Ralph Felton, of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, will give the work in Sociology and Prof F. B. Bomberger, that in rural economics, other speakers will be Dr. W. H. Burk, of Valley Forge, Pa., on the Sunday School question, F. B. Freeman, of the International Y. M. C. A., on the problem of Leadership in the Country Community; Dr. H. J. Patterson, president of the Maryland State College, 'The Possibilities of Maryland Farms,' and Dr. E. L. Watson, of Baltimore, on 'Over-Churching and its Solution.'

Besides these speakers, a number of ministers who have done particu-

larly good work in the State, will tell of their experiences.

The Country Life School, July 24 to August 1, is intended to familiarize the minister with agriculture, so that he will come in closer touch with the farmers of his community.

Each morning, Mr. Felton will hold a class in Rural Sociology followed by a class in Rural Economics by Prof. Bomberger. The rest of each day will be devoted to instruction in agriculture by different members of the College faculty.

Some of the more important subjects which will be discussed are: 'Soils and Drainage;' 'In the Farm Kitchen;' 'Rural Sanitation;' 'Fertilizers;' 'Marketing Problems;' 'Live Stock on the farm;' 'Woman's Rural Organizations;' 'Hog Cholera;' 'Poultry;' 'Orchard Fruits;' 'The Farm Garden' and many others of almost equal importance.

Damage From Plant Lice Should Be Prevented

College Park, Md., June 24.

The following instructions are issued from the Experiment Station:

Plant lice (aphids) attack every growing crop, but the insects are so small and their attacks so insidious that their attacks are overlooked until most of the damage is done. Curling of leaves and the wilting of terminal leaves and shoots is generally indicative of plant lice infestations.

Tobacco extracts must be counted upon as the best summer contract sprays for general use on suckling insects, such as orchard and truck crop plant lice, whose control offers one of the greatest problems with which the growers have to contend.

There are three orchard plant lice that are of major importance to Maryland—namely, the green aphis, which usually infest new growth rather late in the season; the rosy apple aphis, so called because of its reddish hue, which infest fruit buds, and the oat aphis, which is usually found around the swelling buds, and which appears before either of the others. The rapidity with which these pests multiply necessitates prompt measures for their suppression.

Orchards that are sprayed extremely late in the spring are usually kept practically free of the oat and rosy aphis by this dormant spray, because there are usually sufficient warm days in the spring to hatch aphis eggs before it is too late to spray. Spraying in the spring, as late as practical, is recommended. If late, lime sulphur applications are not practical—the grower should use a separate spray of "Black Leaf 40," at the rate of three-quarters of a pint to 100 gallons of water, to which has been added three-fifths of a pound of soap. This mixture will cost about $1.15 per 100 gallons. This should be applied when the aphids have clustered on the expanded buds. If later applications are necessary, due to the later hatching of eggs of the rosy and green aphids, the "Black Leaf 40" may be combined with the codling-moth spray, but soap should be omitted in lime sulphur combinations as it forms an insoluble soap that will clog the nozzles.

Farm Management Suggestions For July

College Park, Md., June 26.

Valuable suggestions for farm management during the coming month are offered by the Department of Agricultural Education, as follows:

CROPS.

"Do not permit the stubble to lie idle. If it is to be succeeded by another grain crop in the fall or some cultivated crop in the spring, plant the stubble land to cow peas or soybeans. These crops not only improve the soil, but may be used for grazing or for silage. Continue frequent, shallow cultivation of garden and field crops. This kind of cultivation causes moisture which is especially important at this season as the plants are large and require a great deal. Remember that plant food is useless without moisture to enable it to be carried to the plant. Do not stop the cultivation of corn too soon. In fact, cultivation should be continued until the winter cover crop is planted, which should be the latter part of July or during August.

GARDENS.

Keep the garden going. Fall vegetables, such as turnips, potatoes and cabbages, should be started this month. Can all the surplus vegetables and fruits. Do not permit anything to go to waste that can be saved for winter use.

HARVESTING

"Haul in and thresh the grain. Save all the hay possible. Grain straw should be stacked in a dry place or baled. The quality of hay is preserved if it is carefully stacked or baled.

FARM ANIMALS

"Keep all animals thrifty by furnishing them with pure water and a liberal amount of succulent food. If the pastures begin to dry up, feed work animals and dairy cows fresh hay. The cows should not be permitted to drop off in their milk.

"Save all the eggs possible. If they do not command a reasonable price, preserve them for home use at a time when there is a good price for the supply of fresh eggs. Look after the health of the poultry. Keep the houses and runs well limed. If a disease breaks out, separate the affected chickens from the others and give them treatment. For causes, symptoms and treatment of poultry diseases, write to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers' Bulletin, No. 530.

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS

Clean up weed patches, ditches, and terraces. Keep the premises free of places where flies and mosquitoes can breed. Keep all the screens in good condition."